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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The Minister of Justice is Bilbil Klosi. The Chief of the Personnel Section is Irfan Delli, The Chief of the Legal Section is Kozma Toci The Court Inspectors are Londo Shorri and Irkli Nocka Chief of the Property Section is Javer Grapsha

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2. The highest judicial body is the High Court. It is authorized to examine any decision taken by the District Courts and it is composed of a president and two members who are nominated by the government.
3. The personnel of the District Courts are: the Court President, one or more judges, a Chief Secretary, and a summoner. When the district is very large and has much work there may be additional personnel including two or more secretaries and one or more ushers. These courts try all criminal cases such as murders, thefts, robberies, etc., which are brought before the court by the Public Prosecutor's Office. In addition they also try civil cases such as division of property, divorces, and cases of injustice against persons. These courts are empowered to pronounce any sentence up to and including death.
4. The court's president and judges are elected by the people from a list of committees proposed by the Minister of Justice. The election of judges takes place every three years except in extraordinary cases when a judge may have died or been terminated by the Ministry of Justice. The remaining court personnel are appointed by the Ministry. The judges and the Public Prosecutors are not necessarily appointed because of fitness for the position and many have finished the elementary school only. The salary of a District Court President is 5,700 leks a month; a judge's salary is 5,000 leks a month; a chief secretary's salary is 3,800 to 4,000 leks a month; a secretary's salary is 3,000 to 3,500 leks a month; and a summoner's salary is 2,600 leks a month.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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5. In each district there is a Public Prosecutor who has one or more assistants, a Chief Secretary, secretaries, and a summoner. The personnel of the District Prosecutor's Office are appointed by the Central Prosecutor's Office in Tirana which is also empowered to examine actions taken by the public prosecutors of the districts. At the time of trial the Public Prosecutor brings the cases against the accused and, although the judge is not obliged to adopt the proposals and requests of the Public Prosecutor, his statements usually carry considerable weight. This is particularly true in the important cases which involve political deviation, sabotage, and similar crimes against the state.
6. The trials regardless of their nature are conducted in the open court, except in rare cases where the government states that a case can be better examined in secret. In civil cases the complainant is summoned to court by letter and the accused is also notified in the same way. Both parties may also nominate their own lawyers. In criminal cases the defense counsel of the accused person and witnesses are notified of the time they are to be present in court. Although the Defense Counsel is required to protect the rights of the accused this applies in effect only in the cases which are not important. In important cases the lawyer may even be reproached for protecting his client too zealously. Other factors which enter into judgement of the accused are: his social class, Party membership, and whether he has completed his military service. In many cases the judges of the court meet with the Secretary of the Workers' Party before making a decision on an important case. Besides murder and the acts against the State which call for the death sentence, other actions such as distribution of leaflets, serious damage to government property, sabotage and robbery, or misusing government property to the extent of 80 to 100,000 leks are also punishable by death.
7. The Courts Martial are formed from superior officers from the armed forces and they try all important cases such as treason and sabotage and other crimes against the State. These courts are located in all the larger cities in Albania. The President of the Court for the District of Tirana is Mustafa Iliazi. Perlat Cega, a Communist from Gjinokaster, is a judge in the Tirana Court. Islam Blushi, from Kruje, is a judge in Fier, and Mico Grammatikos, from Gjinokaster, is a judge at Sarande.
8. All of the older laws have been replaced since the establishment of the Communist regime. The penal code which was formerly based on English, German, and Italian law has been abolished and the new code which is copied from the Soviet has been in effect since October 1952. The civil code is now administered according to executive decrees and orders issued by the Party. These laws are sometimes modified by changes in the Soviet Code and student lawyers are sent to the USSR to attend law courses so that they are sufficiently familiar with the Soviet methods.

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